NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

IROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII------NO. 119

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATRE-GRETCHER PARK THEATRE-BIG BONANZA. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-VIRGINIUS PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE-THE OLD CORPORAS BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE EXILES. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CELEBRATED CASE FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WONDERS. BOWERY THEATRE-BUFFALO BILL LYCRUM THEATRE-BOREO AND JULIEZ. BIBLO'S GARDEN-LEAR.

BTANDARD THEATES-OUR COUSIE GERMAN. MEW YORK AQUARIUN-OPERA.

NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN-RICHELIES, BROOKLYN ACADEMY-Puss IN Booms GERMANIA THEATRE-KLEIN GELD. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-PATRICIO. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. BOYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertise it is absolutely necessary that they be hard it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy or partly cloudy, with rain. To-morrow it will be cool and partly cloudy or fair, possibly with light rains. Morning fogs will prevail on the coast north of Cape Hatteras.

Eight Hundred temperance converts yester-day! It begins to look like reform.

LOUISIANA has a new difficulty. The whiskey punch has thrown the Returning Board in the

THE CONGRESSIONAL fancy begins to turn to thoughts of junketing. A tour of the navy

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARSeis the magnificent legacy of a fortunate Irishman. His name is McCarthy and his residence the sweet city of Limerick.

THE PRESIDENT'S Pennsylvania trip has comto an end. One of its most pleasant features was the absence of the politicians. The Pennsylvania politicians are exceedingly thoughtful.

shose body, weighted with iron, was taken from the river a few days ago, affords a splendid chance for the exercise of the skill and ingenuity of the detectives. The threads are few, but in the hands of trained and able men they are sufficient to lead up to the murderers.

WHAT IS THE MATTER with the Java coffee ! A few weeks ago the crew of a vessel which arrived here laden with that article were nearer another vessel with a similar cargo have died at sea. The coincidence is curious, and an investigation by competent scientists is in order.

Is THERE NO ONE at Albany who can be induced to take up the question of overhauling our loose and wretched legislation on the subject of winding up broken savings banks! The opinion of Attorney General Schoonmaker that terms, fees and expenses of receivers should be limited expresses the universal feeling upon the subject. Who will lead in the reform !

THE FIRST STEPS toward the organization of workingmen's clubs in different sections of the city were taken yesterday afternoon by the Rev. n Cotton Smith and the Rev. Dr. Rylance at the Church of the Ascension. The idea is an excellent one, and we do not see why all the churches cannot unite in so praiseworthy an undertaking.

THE PRESENTATION of the Army Appropria tion bill to the House, it looks now, will lead to the revival of all the nonsensical propositions for the reorganization and management of the army that were made about a year ago. Tinkering our military and naval establishments is the favorte amusement of the smaller statesmen at Washington. It is the field in which the average demagogue shines with particular lustre.

THE SERMONS yesterday covered a wide range of religious thought and discussion. Dr. Hall explained the deadly nature and character of world; and Dr. Curran, the gain to mankind by the resurrection of our Lord. The meaning and influence of religion were enlarged upon by Dr. Chapin; our religious progress was traced by Dr. Bellows, and the mission of Christ was discussed by Mr. Talmage. Mr. Frothingham occupied the materialistic ground that morality does not depend upon religion, and the venera ble Dr. Tyng preached his farewell sermon in St. George's Church, where he has so zealously ored for so many years.

THE WEATHER.-The depression has reached the Atlantic coast, with a subsidiary centre off New Jersey and Delaware. One area of relatively low pressure extends from the lower lakes southeastward to Southern Pennsylvania and the other from Delaware into the ocean. The pressure remains high in the Northeast and Northwest. It is falling in Texas and over the Western Gulf. Rains continue to sttend the depression throughout its entire area—that is, from the Ohio Valley to Maine and from the lakes to Virginia. Fogs still prevail on the Middle and New England coasts. The temperature has varied slightly, but an appreciable fall has taken place in the New England States, while in the North-west and West the thermometer has risen. Winds are moderate throughout the United States, except in the lake region, where they are fresh. The weather in New York and vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy ndy, with rain. To-morrow it will be ol and partly cloudy or fair, possibly with trains. Morning fogs will prevail on the morth of Cape Hatterns.

Communistic Agitations.

Debate in Congress has been often illu-minated by the declaration made in various rms of the exceptional character of this country and of its people. It has been sometimes held by the florid orator from the illimitable and untamable West that the United States and its constitution and climate and resources and people were so widely different from all other States and constitutions and climates and peoples before seen that none of the old science, none of the old rules or principles derived from the history of peoples in other lands, could be justly applied to cases arising here. In an mportant financial discussion in the Senate Mr. Schurz once showed, by an elaborate citation of authorities in political economy, the unwisdom of a certain proposed action, and Mr. Morton loftly jeered at this attempt to restrict the actions of a free people by rules actually drawn from books, and, worse than all, from books made in Europe. In short, the absurdity of measuring the greatness of this country by the littleness of other countries is one of the commonplaces of hifalutin oratory; and if we take the orators at their word it must be concluded that it will never be just to reason on any scientific principles in this country until we have discovered all the sciences anew for ourselves, from legislation to astronomy. But there is one topic as to which the argument from the different conditions of life in this country seems to apply with a certain propriety. This topic is the so-called communistic agitation. Agitations and organizations that ere extremely dangerous in many other countries, and must in those countries be stamped out from their origin at every peril, may be tolerated as harmless here. In many parts of Europe it is dangerous to permit men to harangue about the oppression of the masses. Here it is only ridiculous. There it means revolt against the oppression; here it means that the orator will accept an office in order that he may set the world right. There it is tragedy; here it is comedy, if not farce.

As to all the overthrow of the existing world that Communism proposes to itself there is the same radical difference between Europe and this country. Communism assails points that Europe does not permit to be put in doubt; but here everything that it touches is in doubt at all times. An unfixed condition as to opinions and facts is our normal state, and Communism finds itself no better and no worse than any other ism that proposes or applies novel theories to the same old facts. Its force is broken by the circumstance that it appeals to popular opinion only in common with a thousand other theories for the reconstruction of society, labor, morality, politics and religion. Society in Europe stands by the principle that in proportion as man is left to himself he will go to the dogs. It assumes that as human nature is bad, so unrestricted human action must necessarily tend to evil; consequently European communities define the few acts as to which man is free and restrain him as to all the rest. In this country we define the few acts as to which he is restrained and give him all possible liberty as to large field of life, because our theory is that man left to himself tends to do not evil but good; for that is the condition of his own prosperity in which he is more interested than any one else. There are some errors in this, as there are certainly in the other view also; but it is impossible for a dedead than alive, and now three of the crew of mocracy to exist on any other theory. It is ism, as to other noxious fancies, all the rope it can take, and rope enough is all it wants. Communists are astonished to find that in this country they are not conspirators. They constitute a party, and a very small and at present contemptible one. They will be contemptible, and, consequently, of no account until they are a majority; then they will be the people and may do what they please inside the constitution. Their proposed crimes will be of no account while they are not the people; when they are they will not be crimes.

> public. There are plants that, grown in the soil of one country, are virulent and deadly poisons, while in another soil and under other skies they serve the people as food ; and similarly the social conception that proves a virulent poison in Paris or Berlin will be with us merely an insipid and malodorous weed. Our people are too logical to accept any social or political creed without an effort to comprehend its nature or understand its purposes; and a reasonable effort to understand Communism will simply strip it of the disguises in which it struts. There appear to be just now in the different parts of the country as many claimants to the name of the Commune as there used to be in Chatham street to the name of Jacobs. There was, first, plain Jacobs-then the original Jacobs, and next the real original Jacobs; and, perhaps, even several other grades of this respectable family. Out West in all the large cities there are organizations of a socialistic labor party who call themselves Communists; and here we have at least two societies of the same name—the Tompkins square Communists of Citizen Schwab, who sells lager beer to any brother in the faith at the usual rates, and the Society of Communistic Refugees, who are in fact the Simon Pure cutthroats from Paris. These are the only fellows who have ever seen the fruition of their hopes in the predominance of their party. They reigned in Paris for two months. They began, by way of showing their appreciation of liberty, with opening fire on a procession of citizens, whom they shot down just as might the soldiers of a Bonaparte, and they ended with a demonstration of devotion to their country by an attempt to blow up the city they could not hold. They employed their two months of power by putting one another in prison and blowing out the brains of persons addicted to clean shirts.

Communism is one of the bugdboos that

shallow people flaunt in the faces of a timid

Our people have no need to apprehend any Communism of that sort. There never was a moment in the history of the Paris Commune that it could not have been put down by a thousand resolute men; and if surplus moneys in the sinking fund is in

similar elements should ever find it in their | the Governor's hands and we can see no power to organize a revolt in any American city, which is not probable, they could be put down just as readily, with the differ-ence in our favor that it will always be easier to find the thousand resolute men in an American city than it was to find them in Paris. But the Western Communists are not of the same sort. They are the German theorists and dreamers, who hope to realize a golden age when things shall be in comon-that is to say, the things of the rich shall be equally owned by the poor, and the land shall not be subject to individual ownership, but shall be held as it was by the ancient village communities in the East, and is now in the Russian communes. Perhaps their Communism would in practice prove the same as that of the Parisians, but their theory is rather an Arcadian fancy than a danger. They are propagandists of the notions of the International Workingmen's Society. This so-ciety views the theory of wages and labor and political economy generally from the standpoint of the laborer, which is a little better than disregarding such things altogether. It proposes to reconstruct this country in accordance with that view, but it proposes to do it by political agitation and votes. That is the right way. We need not fear what they will do just yet, therefore, for they will not be a majority for a year or two, and when they are who can object to the will of the majority?

Business Prosperity in New England. During the past two months we have reeatedly called attention to the fact that enormous amount of advertising printed in our columns was one of the best ossible signs of the revival of business. In the letter which we printed last Saturday morning, reviewing the proceedings of a recent meeting of the New England cotton manufacturers, the statistics presented in regard to that great branch of business fully confirmed our theory, and in the letter published this morning from the same section we have additional confirmation of the correctness of our position. There can be no doubt, in fact, that business is becoming better every day, and the bankruptcy lists are no evidence to the contrary. The war period was fruitful in speculative enterprises of all kinds; a huge fabric of credit was erected, and the tottering of establishments built in this way should not be taken as a proof that the country is going to destruction. These failures only prove that business is being placed on a healthy basis, and that we are getting down to bed rock, which is the only sure business foundation upon which to build. The interviews printed on another page show that the New England cotton mills are to-day making handsome profits, which the mills of Great Britain are not doing, and that our export cotton trade is larger than it was before the war. In the leather trade, which is another of the great industries of Massachusetts, the same healthy and encouraging condition is reported. No better evidence than this could be presented of our returning prosperity. It is possible that other branches of industry have not yet begun to experience this ealthy activity, but in the nature of things it cannot be long delayed. When the great industries begin to move all the lesser ones must inevitably move with them.

Russian Privateers.

If British commerce were swept from the Pacific, and the Chinese seas should become unsafe for vessels under English colors, San Francisco would probably reap all, or nearly all, the profit of the change. It is not strange, therefore, to hear from that city of a deep interest in the proposed movement of the Russians to organize a fleet of so-called privateers. Should the facts telegraphed prove to be well founded it will be evident that this movement has gone further there than here, or than it was believed to have gone anywhere. Commissions for the ship and officers are said to be already there and a crew engaged and all things in such a state of readiness that the vessel could slip away at the first note of impending hostilities. There is, we believe, no doubt that preliminary steps on a large scale have been actually taken by the Russian authorities, and we have no doubt that their arrangements are so made that the first day of war would see these ships so far on their respective cruises that the United States would be absolved from responsibility on account of them by the fact that they sailed while the nations were yet at

Sign the Bill. The City Funding bill, which is now before the Governor for his approval, authorizes the use of the surplus revenues of the sinking fund for the payment of the city bonds as they fall due. Next year five millions of dollars of the city debt falls due. This amount must be paid either out of the sinking fund or by direct taxation, if we are to put a stop to the pernicious policy of "bridging over" and rolling the ever in-creasing ball of public debt before us which has prevailed for the past five or six years. If the bill meets the Governor's approval this amount can be paid from the surplus in the sinking fund, which will then amount to thirteen million dollars. In that event, with the reduction the expenses of our city government secured by the Public Burdens bill now before the Senate and the decreased State taxation, the next year's tax levy will be but little over two per cent on the assessed valuations. If the bill should be defeated by the Executive veto, and the amount of debt falling due next year has to be met by taxation, the tax levy

for 1879 will be over three per cent. The sinking fund revenues are about four millions yearly. While five millions of bonds not secured by the original sinking fund fall due next year only one million falls due in 1880 and only about half a million in 1881. It will not, therefore, exhaust the surplus of the sinking fund to pay the city bonds out of it as they fall due, while it will greatly lighten the burden of annual taxation and prove a valuable aid to real estate. The bill to authorize this use of the reason why it should not receive his ap-

A New Law Needed.

A great amount of ingenuity was exercised in suggesting reasons for the result of the Senate's trial of the charges made against the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, the most original being that which alleged a bargain by which the Tammany democracy were to become the champions of Roscoe Conkling's re-election to the United States Senate. The Senators who voted for Mr. Smyth's acquittal are entitled to be credited with having rendered a decision in accordance with their convictions of duty, whatever may be thought of their action by those who did not patiently hear and carefully weigh the evidence adduced on the trial, and the result proves conclusively that there must be some radical defect in the law regulating the examination of insurance companies. The Superintendent did not pretend that this law had been rigidly observed; but he based his defence on the ground that his first and paramount duty was to satisfy himself of the security and solvency of all insurance companies for the protection of the public, and that he could not do this and obey the law regulating examinations. This plea having been accepted by the Senate it becomes imperatively necessary that the law in ques-tion should be revised. The Senators who acquitted Mr. Smyth will be culpable if they fail to change a law which, by their judgment in the case, they have declared to be inconsistent with the proper management of the Insurance Department.

The law of 1873 is objectionable in many respects. It provides that the charges of appraisers and attorneys employed by the Insurance Department in examinations shall be subject to the revision and approval of the Superintendent and of the State Comptroller. It is alleged that capable appraisers and attorneys will not undertake the duties if their charges are liable to be objected to and cut down by two independent State officers, and that the provision encourages secret payments by companies to the examiners. The law requires the companies to pay the charges for examination after the bills have been officially approved. The most experienced persons in the insurance business believe that the best law that could be enacted to regulate examinations would be one fixing the fees of appraisers and attorneys at a certain positive amount; providing for the payment of an annual tax by insurance companies, graduated according to their capital, which should form a fund out of which the cost of examinations would be paid by the State as soon as the work was completed; and making it a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment for an appraiser or attorney to receive or an insurance company to pay any additional fees or any money whatever on an official examination. The payment of an annual tax for an examination fund would prevent any financial transactions whatever with a company under examination, and, as all companies have to be examined at sometime or another, would be fair to all. The positive fixing of fees for examinations would prevent any cavil or dispute as to the charges of examiners. We believe that such a law as we have here crudely sketched would remove all danger of corruption from the Insurance Department, and would be a great advantage both to the companies and the

public.

Trichina in Shad. If calamity should come to the people of this city in the form of the ri bear, the armed rhinoceros or the Hyrcan tiger, it is possible they would have courage to face it and might find means to oppose it. But to come in the form of trichina. and trichina in shad, too! This is worse than giving the President claret punch for dinner. Although we have no faith in these triching as reasons for abandoning the use of shad, we still regard the discovery of them as a painful fact, for the shad is a dainty that should be above unpleasant suspicious. As evidence that the parasite discovered in shad need not prevent the use of this fish we may rely upon the testimony of the microscopist who says he has seen him and played tricks with him. He says that the heat necessary to cook the shad will kill the parasite, though the parasite in pork is also killed by the same degree of heat he still does harm because many persons eat uncooked pork. But nobody will eat raw shad. If, however, an individual here and there of the shad parasite should escape death by fire he can go no further into the human system than the alimentary canal, for he is too large to be taken up alive in the capillary circulation. Perhaps a properly conducted examination, made at the instance of the Board of Health, might prove that the whole story maligns the shad.

Street Cleaning Reform.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Astor and Mr. Fish, who intelligently represent the property interests in New York, will make som effort to secure the passage of the Municipal Society's Street Cleaning bill which slumbers in the Assembly. It is very important that some change should be made in our present "street cleaning" system, as it is erroneously called, and that something should be done to insure the proper expenditure of the large amount of money now thrown away on a worthless department. The session is drawing toward its close, and prompt action is necessary if the bill is to become a law. Mr. Astor and Mr. Fish are both aware that the street cleaning has been shamefully neglected under the present authorities, and that the health and credit of the city demand a thorough reform. They are independent of the politicians and should not heed the solicitation either of the republican friends of Police Commissioner Wheeler or the democratic friends of Police Commissioner Nichols, who are interested in continuing the present mismanagement of the Street Cleaning Bureau. The public interests demand an honest and capable street cleaning management and people of New York expect Mr. Astor and Mr. Fish to aid them in securing

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

J. H. Warwick, New York.

M. Goldman, Virginia City, Nev. E. B. Haskell, Boston, Hotel Zenza. E. B. Haskell, Boston, Hotel Zenza.
W. H. Sard, Chicago, Hotel Mourice.
Grange Sard, Albany, Hotel Mourice.
C. A. Smith, Boston, Spiencide Hotel.
Airon Lewis, New York, Hotel Doré.
T. Haines, Hoston, Hotel de la Couronna.
R. F. Knoedler, New York, Grand Hotel.
J. H. Snell and wife, Utah, Matson Labille.
J. Boston, Brooklyn, Hotel de Lauvee.
A. Dougherty, Brooklyn, Hotel de Lauvee.

A. Dougherty, Brooklyn, Hotel du Louvre, R. G. O. Colby, Boston, Hotel de l'Athenée

R. G. C. Colby, Boaton, Hotel de l'Athenéa.
G. M. Warne, Philadelphia, Hotel Chainam.
George L. Cailin, New Jorney, Grand Hotel.
Bernard Wurzburger, New York, Hotel Doré.
C. F. Smith, Baltimore, Hotel de l'Amiranté.
L. C. Thatcher, St. Louis, Expliction Buildings
G. S. Edgell, St. Louis, Hotel des Trois Prince.
J. M. Davis, Philadelphia, No. 27 Rue Gaumartin.

J. B. White and family, New York, Hotel du Louvre. L. C. Ashley and wife, New York, Hotel de l'Athenée. L. W. Heavey and family, New York, Hotel d'Orie

Achille Drevius and wife, New York, Hotel Bergere

W. D. Ellis and wife, New York, No. 23 Rue de Brux-J. C. Young, Iowa, No. 88 Avenue de la Grande

R. B. Briggs and wife, New York, No. 28 Rue de Bruxelle J. W. Dannenbowen, United States Navy, Hotel Edward Rorke and lamily, Brooklyn, No. 22 Rue

Mrs. Jossio S. Mather, Philadelphia, No. 24 Rue

Auson Willis, United States Army, and wife, Spien-U. N. Coolidge, United States Army, and wife, No.

61.Avenue Friedland.
H. L. Nowman and family and Miss Ida Morehead,

H. L. Newman and Jamily and Miss Ida Morenesd,
St. Louis, Splendide Hotel.

Mrs. T. R. Pickering, Miss Addie Pickering and Mrs.

John R. Estle, New York, Hotel, Violet.

Miss Rosa Weaver, Miss Mary E. Reiss and Miss

Belle M. Coit, Onio, No. 23 Rue de Bruxelles.

Boston Post:—"The New York Herato supplies

England with storm signals, and lets Englishmen

now when to get in out of the wet."

Moody is taking a rest.

The Emperor of Germay is expected to leave Berlin

for Wiesbaden to-day.

Sefior Don Lopez Portilla, Mexican Minister to
Chili, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Count Litte, Scoretery of the Italian Legation at washington, is at the Everett House.

Mr. Welsh, the United States Missier to Great Britsin, has gone to Paris for a week.

The new Mexican Minister, Zamacona, will present

is credentials to the President this week.

Delegate in Congress Cannon, of Utah, has a bonuful house at Sait Lake, for which he has paid

\$30,000. He keeps six families.
In San Francisco the Universalist Society has tableaux, at one of which this month a lady of the ociety posed in the "soio" of the Greek Slave. Senor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, will, next

month or in June, return to Spain on leave of absent and visit Paris during the International Exposition. Chicago Inter-Oceans—"A young man of twenty re-cently took on a wife a Pennsylvania widow of Sny,

the sole propriotress of a couple of paying potroleum wells. He loved not wisely but two wells."

On account of the serious illness of Mr. Evaris' son Alien, to this city, the funeral of his sen William t been postponed. Mr. Evarts and his wife leit Wind-sor, V., last night on a special train for New York. If Mr. Tilden had been let in by the Commission,

Mr. Hayes would have been considered as a here and a martyr. As it is, although he has an office which he is likely to retale, his position must be exually

Minister secredited to Washington, accompanied by members of legation and consults for the principal ports of this country, will soon leave China for United States.

slight compared with those which the West End milond or worse." The Rev. P. B. Morgan, of St. John's Episcopal

nounced his withdrawel from fellowship in that Church on account of its Romish tendencies and his intention to unite with the Reformed Episcopal Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

One of the principal events of the season in German musical circles was the production last evening, at the beautiful hall of the Liederkranz Seciety, of Max Bruchs' oratorio, "Arminius." It is the only time that this work has been performed in America, but the large, attentive and critical audience which inspeced to the numbers attested by the warm reception they gave to it that it has in their judgment already secured a high place among the best compositions of the generation. The theme is based on one of the old German legends growing out of the lavasion of the empire by the Romaus, and the murie is powerfully and occasionally magnificently descriptive of the indications of the priestess, the preparations for battle and the long, desperate coefficit, the lamentations over the dead and the crowning of the visitors, led by the chief, Arminian, all were postessed with a wealth and grandeur of expression. The gratoric affords abundant opportunity for the exhibition of the best qualities of solutate, choir and orchestra. It does not abound in what, an uneducated car would recognize as melody, yet there is that in the strong harmonious effects produced by what may be described as the could mathematics of musical art which make one feel that the composer after rearing his great massive children had left a fire burning on the hearthstona. edifice had left a fire burning on the hearthstone. Sins Henne was the appranu soloist, Mr. Jacob Graff the teace, Mr. A. Schat the barttone, and Theodore Thomas' orchestra and a large and well trained chorus suppined the artistic coloring. The Lieder-tranz Society deserve much credit for their enterprise is bringing out new musical works, although this credit is occasionally rought to be taken from them by other organizations. The management of the Cincinnati leasival for instance, announce that the "Grane Masse," by Lirst, will be performed in that city for the first time next month, whereas it was imported by the score has been loaned for the purpose of giving pleasure to the Cincinnatians. After the concert the entire audience, numbering many hundred lades and gentlemen, rat down to an elegant evening lunch.

. T. Carleton, the baritone, is singing at St. John,

The San Francisco Minstrels are stirring up the Jer-

Variety business is still the feature at Tony Paster's Theatre.

aire, Brooklyn, this week.

Miss Maggie E. Hall gives a concert at Chickering Hall on Saturday ovening.

Mr. John T. Raymond and company are performing

in the interior of Pennsylvania.
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been revived as the Philatelphia Museum with a good cast.

Lyceam Theatre to-night as Romen Mrs. Hackett is giving dramatic readings in Canada, and is highly commended by the local press.

The Parole Club give a concert and variety enter-lainment at Turner Hall, on Fourth street, on Wodoes-

day, the lat inst.

Barnum's Circus exhibited to Philadelphia last

week to immense business, turning crowds away at each performance.

Only two weeks remain of the "Colebrated Case." Is will be tollowed by the Hess Opera Troupe, who will present the "Chimes of Normandy,"

Mr. John McCullough, the tragedian, enters on his second week at the Grand Opera House. He will play Virginius, Otneilo and Richard III. Philadelphia is to be favored with a week of ope

with Kellogg, Cary, Roze, Tom Karl and Conly. first performance, "Mignon," will take place At the Aquarium to-night operatio performan

will be given, comprising the first set of "Trovatore," the second set of "Martha" and the third set of "Lu-

Torriani as their conductor, and will commease re-bearents on "La Vostate," an opera that has not been produced in this country, Miss Maggie E. Hall, a inlented young church singer,

gives a farowell concert to her friends on the th of May, at Chickering Hall. She goes to Europe to study

with Mine. Marchesi for the operatic stage.

To-night, at Chickering Hall, a concert by Messra Richard Arnold and Charles Werser, assisted by Misa Lillian Barisy, of Boston; Mrs. Marie Arnold, Mr. Richard Hoffmane, plane, and a nonet for strings.

A charming entertainment by the duildren of the Five Points House of Industry will be given on Thursday evening. About two hundred of them will be on the platform and exhibit their several accomplish-

The friends of Edgar S. Allies, well known in New York circles as an amateur prostidigitateur, will give him a complimentary benefit about the 10th of May, in which give clubs, necromancers and others will par-

Finland, Russia, will give a lecture and concert at Chickoring Hatl. She will be assisted by M:ss May Moss, soprano; Miss Maria Shackelford and a forms many new and wonderful feats, commences as engagement in the San Francisco Minutel Theatre to-night. His wife accomplishes several marvellous feats

of memory.

At the Bowery Theatre this evening a new drama will be produced founded on the Big Horn campaign of 1876. It is entitled "Viva Vance; or, Saved from

of San Francisco.
Miss Genevieve Ward, who will appear in New next reason, has prepared for the stage a new various of "The Stranger," in which the play is said to be more modernized and humanized. Miss Ward acts the

part of Mrs. Haller.

Mr. Frederick Bergner's annual concert takes place at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening, on which occasion the old quartet of the season of 1867, con-sisting of Messra. Theodore Thomas, Mosenthal,

Maizka and Bergner, will appear.

The boards of the Academy of Music will be occupied to-night in the presentation of a new so-ciety temperance drama entitled "The Wife's Ap-peal." The name of the author is got announced.

The cast embraces twenty speaking characters.

"The Scatterly Jewela" is the title finally given to
Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's new play, which is to be

produced at the Boston Museum this evening. Special scenery has been propared for it, and Mr. Rowe assumes the part of Jack, an heir to a baronetoy.

A large sudience filled Chickering Hall on the occasion of Mrs Annie Boere's concert last week. She was senisted by Mr. W. F. Mills, the planist, Harrison millard and other artists. It is this lady's intention

studies for the lyric stage.

Mr. Steele Mackaye is said to have mot with succ in producing his play "Won at Last" throughout the New England States. It has been the occasion of pre-senting to the public Miss Branche Meds, a pupil of

Mackaye, the young lady making her debut a Fleming. The troupe will shortly perform in this city. What promises to be a very attractive concert will be given to-night at Steinway Hall on the occasion of Ma John Lavine's third annual benefit. The artists embraco Mms. Pappenheim, Mr. S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas' orchestrs, Mr. William Mason and Mr. S. S. Saniord. The programme is one of the most b

of the season.

The following officers of the Philharmonic Society were re-elected last week:-E. H. Schermer president; Edward Boehm, vice president; David Schand, secretary; John Godone, treasurer; Theodore Thomas, conductor. Directors—George Matska, Frederick Bergner, Andreas Hech, Frederick Rietzel, Adelph Sonst, Adelph Bernstein.

The revival of the historical tragedy of "Louis XL" at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphis, has proved to be all that wis promised in the way of elaborate dotail and neautiful stage effects. Mr. W. E. Sheridan, who plays the rôle of the King, has made a

great bit, and the critics are unanimous in praise of his conception and execution of the part. Mics Asnetta Wendt, a promising soprano, will be the recipient of a farewell testimonial concert to be given at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. She will be assisted on the occasion by Miss Jennie Dinkerson, contraito; Mr. J. Graff, tenor: Mr. Pelix Preussor, baritone; Mr. F. Bergner, violencellist; Mr.

On Friday evening, at the Academy of Music, Miss Emma C. Thursby gives her farewell concert, prior to her leaving for Europe. The assistant artists are Miss Anna Drasdil, contralite; Mr. Ch. Pritson, tonor; Mr. Eugene Oudin, baritone (who has kindly volunteered his services), and Theodore Thomas' Grand Orchestre, under the direction of Mr. Frederic

At the Gormania Theatre the new musical farce, "Kiein Geld," will be repeated this and to-me on Thursday and Friday evenings. On Saturday night the benent of Mr. Raberg takes piace and the

performance of "Die beiden Kliegsberg."

The Brothers Ferdinand and Hermann Carri give
the sixth and last of their musical solrees to-morrow night at Steinway Hall. Among the artists who will participate is Mrs. Florence Kies Knoz, the contrains who has recently been so favorably heard in concert and English opera; Mr. Martinus Van Gelder, viola; Mr. J. Saunders, barisone; Mr. H. Schroeder, violen-cello, and Mr. Charles Torrinos will also appear. Mr. Lawrence Barrett, supported by his own com-pany, will play at the Brooklyn Park Theatre this

work in the following great rôles: To-night, as "Richeliou;" to-morrow night, "Hamlet;" on Wed. dey, "Shylock" and "David Gerrick;" Saturday, "Richard III." At the Wednesday and Saturday natinges "The Marble Heart" and "R

place on Friday evening at the armory of the Twentyscond regiment, in Fourteenth street. After th cancert the young people will indulge in dencing. The band sall for Liverpool the next day, where the will make their first appearance in St. George's Hall. It would be a graceful act on the part of this popular regiment to present the band with a handsome pured of a few thousand dollars, for they are pretty sure to

Europe.

The following companies are at the places named during the week:—Frank E. Atken's Company (with Genevieve Rogers), "Manu Muller," London, Canada; Company, Washington: Augusta Colville's Foily Company, Washington: August Daty's Company (with Fanny Devenport), Norici and Petersburg, Va.; Boucleault's "Shaughraua" Combination (under R. E. Stevens), Newport, R. L; Kate Claxton and Company, Milwankee; Mr. and Mrs J. C. Williamson, "Struck Oil," New Haven; John T. Raymond and Company, Sharon, Pa.; Steele kayo's "Won at Last" Company, Providence; Milton Noble's Company, "Phoniz," Portland, Me.; Grover's "Boarding House" Company, Bradiers, Pa.; Robson

& Crene's Company, Buffalo.

The "Old Corporal," in which Signer Majeroni makes his debut in English at the Fifth Avenue Theaire this evening, is by the veteras authors of the 'Two Orphans' and the "Celebrated Case," and will "Two Orphana" and the "Celebrated Case," and will be cast as follows:—The Old Corporal, Signor Rajeroni; General Requebert, T. F. Egbert; General Taverney, Choton Rall; Picard, Louis Masses; Pigoche, Erric Stiring; Pierro Frocherd, A. H. Hastings; Lucien, Hamilton Harris; Potichon, John Matthews; M. Germond, John Meore; guards, vivandicres, villagers, &c.; Mina de Ranizberg, Miss Heiter, Tracy; Genevieve, Miss Gertruck Stanley; Marlette, Miss Med. Cellscher, Emilia, Little Abde. The 1904 Miss May Gallagher; Emilie, Little Abda. The "Ole Corporal" will be equipped with new scenery and con-tumes, and will snortly be followed by the début of Signora Majeroni in an original play.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

"The Confederate Soldier" will be the subject of an interesting lecture to be delivered next Friday even-ing at Steinway Hall by Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolins, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives. The lecturer, who fought on the Southern side during the with bistorical interest, on ne has given the se much thoughtful consideration. The lecture, which was prepared at the request of nearly 5,000 ex-Union soldiers, will be for the benefit of the Veteran corps of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, who confronted the division commanded by General Waddell in many a hard fought field.